

after having established her

and it is at least satisfactory to find that the Turkish Government has been chiefly interested by their associations with Armenians and their treaty obligations are able to cordially co-operate for the attainment of this purpose. The concert and joint demand of Russia, England, and France leave the decrepit despotism of the Sultan open to every agency, and with promptitude; and we may reasonably hope that safeguards will now be taken to at least restrain the Turkish Government from periodical outrages upon and slaughter of its Christian subjects.

The complaint of our correspondent: "Merchant," that he cannot get for "junior clerks" place boys who have been taught to write, is one worthy the attention of the Minister for Public Instruction. His experience, he tells us, is that of the almost clerks apply for junior clerkships who have more than one count, had been instructed to write properly, and these, as a rule, were educated out of the colony. Now we all recognise that the ability to write a fair hand does not hold so high a place in the scale of social estimation as it did in the days of former generations. There was a time when the commonest possession

of the "three I's" was regarded as composing for the average citizen a fair equipment for the work of life. We have advanced a long way beyond that point, and now our school curriculum exacts from children who are little more than infants a familiarity with such matters as surds and circulating decimals, and a facility amid the intricacies of grammatical analysis such as would have amazed the happier children of a former time. These advanced demands are perhaps made necessary by the requirements of an intellectual age. But it is by no means followed that the humbler attainments of earlier days are now to be wholly neglected. It may have been all very well for Lord Hamlet, a royal prince, the glass of fashion and the mould of form, to "hold it, as our statists do, a baseness to write fair." But this is not a very wise point of view for those of our school children who have

to work his way through the world. Especially if he desires to do this in the capacity of a clerk. Clearly there is something seriously wrong when an advertisement for a junior clerk in a large multitude of applications," most of which were written in miserable scrawl, only 2 per cent. of the senders of which had ever been taught writing, and they in some other place than New South Wales. If this statement is true, it would seem that in such cases, there must be a screw loose in the system somewhere.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE.—The weekly meeting of the Executive will be held at ten o'clock to-day.

WEEKLY REVENUE RETURNS.—The revenue returns for the past week, published yesterday, show a decrease of £18,904 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts last week were £138,466, or against £156,669 last year. The chief increases are—Post Office £720; unclassified and classified telegrams £1,000; principal decreases are—Customs, £4,682; excise, £1,847; land sales, £6,362; railway receipts, £1,480; metropolitan water rates, £3,957; and general revenue, £1,210.

The *Monsieur* carries a large mail comprising 395 bags, and has also a line of £100,000 worth of goods. The *Warrior* will be found a supplementary list of passengers included in the list published yesterday. The departure of the *Monsieur* for the Pacific coast of America will be followed by the departure of the *Warrior* for Vancouver in the Canadian-Australian line. Amongst those who propose travelling are Lord Howard de Walden, General Sir John Lubbock, Mr. J. Walker, Lady McEwath and Miss McEwath, Mr. D. McKearn, In the North German Lloyd Line Genl. von Bismarck, Mrs. von Bismarck, Monday, is looking well. She is a sister ship of the *Darmstadt*, whose arrival at Colombo was advised yesterday on her way to Sydney and to the Ollongun and Waiman. The *Ollongun* repeatedly visited Sydney, and is now on her way out. Word received from Colombo is that the Prinz Regent Leopold, which arrived from Sydney at Genoa on the 16th inst., is en route for Vlyda without a vacant berth in the ship. The *Vyle de Gout*, now at Noumea, is to leave there to-morrow morning for Sydney, after having moored, berthing at the Messageries Maritimes wharf. In the Orient line the *Ortrea* due out at Sydney next Saturday from London.

New Zealand. —The steamer *Torero*, from New England, brought across some sheep, a Hilly

the 11th May, 1895, there has been a decrease in the revenue of £22,376. Had it not been for a fall in the revenue for land sales during this period of no less than £13,000, the revenue would have been a large increase, nearly every other head of revenue showing an increase. The railway was the only branch which has produced a loss, the total number of bales carried was 700,930, being an increase of 50,000 on last season's figures.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.—The business to be transacted in the Assembly on the 11th inst. will open whether Sir Henry Parnes gives notice of his motion of censure. If he does, then, Mr. Reid says, "the Government will have to consider whether it is to do, or not, the ordinary business on the notice paper will be taken. The first item is the further consideration in committee of the Domestic Bill, followed by similar attention to the Medical Practitioners Bill, the second readings of the Supreme Court Bill, and the Import and Stock Act Bill. The second item is the consideration in committee of the Broad Bill and of the expediency of introducing the Fyrmont Bridge Bill. The financial debate will be resumed on Wednesday. No less than nine bills are now down for consideration on the Legislative Council order paper. The first four matters to be tomorrow will be the Customs and Excise Bill, the Bill of the Jetties to Berrigan Railway Bill, Rail-

d passengers yesterday from that colony. During last month the departures from New Zealand exceeded the arrivals, the figures being—figures being—arrivals, 1709; departures, 2135. By New Zealand's terms the loss in the population of the colony is viewed with apprehension. Several districts have previously been mentioned, but the districts of the colony. The rivers were in high flood on the Waikato-Gisborne road, the Otago was rising, and the Waikato and the Waikato bridges were swept away. In the Mahaka district the flood was the highest ever known. Settlers in the low-lying parts were compelled to take refuge elsewhere, and the Government are doing the district of Waikato was under water. At Gisborne 1000 of rain fell in 10 days, equal to a quarter of an average rainfall for the year. The heavy fall in the Waikato has done much to cause a widespread broke of Otago. In Taranaki boring for petroleum is being prosecuted under the direction of the Government.

LILIAN AFRANS.—A letter received yesterday from the Rev F. Langham, now at Auckland, says that the sugar industry is really the chief cause of the Fiji civil war. The Fiji Government has been the cause of disappointment to these, such as tea, coffee, cotton, and maize. These can all be grown, but the protectionist action of the Government has contrived to keep the price of the market, coupled with the low price ruling, prevent

the West Indian Chamber of Commerce, the registration of Brands and Amusement Bill, and the Land and Income Tax Assessment Bill, and the Land and Income Tax Assessment Bill.

THE MANY WHARF.—Yesterday the Mayor and some of the aldermen of Manly, accompanied by Richard Thomson, M.L.A., waited on Mr. J. H. Carruthers, Minister of Lands, and had a discussion in regard to the Manly Wharf Question. Mr. Carruthers says that as the result of this conference it is possible that a satisfactory compromise of the different proposals will be arrived at. Proposals of a fair and comprehensive character, which will secure impartial treatment to the rival ferry companies and at the same time provide for the protection of the interests here, the Minister explains, have been made by the Manly Council. Mr. Carruthers has these proposals under consideration, and will probably arrive at a decision during the course of to-day or to-morrow.

THE NEW STREET FERRY.—A deputation will be received by the Premier at the Government offices in reference to Mr. Joseph Mitchell's proposed establishment works for the local manufacture of pig iron and steel rails.

DEPARTMENT FOR TARRANTS SOUND.—Mr. P. B. Gorham, the Queensland Chief Inspector of Ships, has written to the New South Wales Stock Department in reference to his recommendation to

a fair profit being obtained. Mr. Langham has been 17 years a Wesleyan minister, and has been a very successful preacher. Of the population of the Group, he says that it was estimated that 250,000 inhabitants were there when the first missionaries arrived. The country was being depopulated furiously all the time except large numbers away. The measles in 1875 killed 6,000, and attacks from influenza have carried off a great many. The original population was estimated to be high, the calculations being based upon what the first Europeans saw of the people in the settlements along the coast. The natives were dying from some cause or other, which no one seems to be able to explain. Of remarkable character seen by Mr. Langham, he mentions that cannibals, polygamists, and idolaters were found, and the burying of aged folks alive, are all things of the past. Paganism has gone by the board. The Wesleyan Missionary Society has 10,000 inhabitants in 10,000 settlements. Mr. Langham declares that no greater missionary success has been known in the world.

NEWS FROM TONGA.—By the steamer Tairua, which arrived at Sydney on Saturday, the Rev. J. A. Bowring was a passenger. Mr. Bowring has been appointed to a district in this colony. He occupied the position of minister of the Wesleyan Church in Tonga, and will be succeeded by the Rev. J. E. Moulton. The death

the House of Commons. The House of Commons is the only body that has the right to pass laws. The House of Commons is the only body that has the right to pass laws. The House of Commons is the only body that has the right to pass laws.

Justice Simpson yesterday commenced the hearing of the suit of Carroll and others v. Bowen, to determine whether the will of the late Charles Bowen, of Kogarah, had been duly executed. The plaintiffs are the executors named in the will, and the defendant is Elizabeth Bowen, widow of the deceased. According to the opening statement made by counsel for the plaintiffs, the testator and his widow had lived apart for about 30 years, and he had left her nothing. She is disputing the will on the ground that it was not attested by the witnesses in the presence of a Justice of the Peace. The case is not yet concluded.

EQUITY APPEALS.—Yesterday the appeals from the Equity Court were commenced before the Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macleay and Mr. Justice Manning. There are only two suits for decision the Court will probably revert to the common law appeals after today. In Foster v. the Genowenau Steam Company the defendants appealed against a decision of Mr.

the 700 up South. The total revenue for the country was some £180,000, of which the South Island lions earned £70,000.

SMALL WORK AT THE DOCKS.—At one of the docks yesterday a ship of 1100 tons, an iron vessel, the *Zuluks*, which arrived here from Rio on Saturday last, was floated into dock 10 a.m., and underwent a thorough scraping and cleaning, then two coats of paint were put on, and the ship was floated out and left in tow of a steamer for Newcastle to load for Arica. This is claimed to be the smartest work of its kind ever recorded here.

SHIPWRECK RELIEF SOCIETY.—A meeting was held yesterday, when 11 designs were received for the new certificate the society purposes issuing in connection with the wrecked ship. No decision was adopted as to which of the designs shall be accepted, the matter being left to a future meeting.

MRS. HENRY'S CHAIR LITIGATION.—The Hon. Justice Henry's notice to the members of the Com-

MR. CARUTHERS' OPINION.

Yesterday was an odd day so far as political matters were concerned. A considerable number of members called in at Parliament House during the morning and afternoon to get their letters and see what was stirring. They found, however, as on other days, that everything was as quiet as death. "Nearly every person of importance had had his say, and political opinions were at a discount. One or two protestants, however, took the trouble to explain that Sir Henry Parkes was not at all in the mood to be provoked, and that he would forward his platform of tariff-reform and sedition during the last general election, and has been preaching it ever since. If the protestants were not taken to his place, they would be taken to his situation of the vital interest it would otherwise have to the fact, admitted by the protestants themselves, that the Government is certain to have a majority in 1892. It is recognized that the members of the labour party, with whom lies the balance of power, are pledged to a hard tax, while the landlords are the first plank in their platform, and therefore they are bound to support the Government. On the other hand, many protestants contend that in a few months hence, when the land tax is out of the picture, the Government will be bound to support Sir Henry Parkes call his coalition party—a much more formidable. One thing is certain, that should the Government be bound to support the protestants, the labour party would be free to vote with Sir Henry Parkes, and might under certain conditions be able to carry the day."

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MR. GARRITY'S OPINION

Yesterday was an odd day as far as political movements were concerned. A considerable number of members called in at Parliament House during the morning and afternoon to get their letters and see if anything was stirring. They found, however, as the members expressed it, that everything was "as dead as ditch-water." Nearly every person of importance in the house had his key, and political opinions were at a discount. One or two protestations, however, known to the members of the House, were made.

the trouble to assist another party, and we have a perfect right to do so, and we have no objection to placing his platform of tariff-cut and Socialism during the last general election, and has been preaching it ever since. If the protestants must listen to his plans, that is not due to our inconsistency on his part. One thing that distinguishes the situation of the vital interest is would otherwise have in the fact, admitted by the protestants themselves, that the Government is capable of such a gross majority, and that the protestants are not in a position to do it. It is recognized that the members of the labor party, with whom lies the balance of power, are pledged to a land tax, which stands at the first plank in their platform, and that therefore they are bound to vote for the Government. On the other hand, many protestants contend that the Government is not in a position to do so for a few months hence, while the protestants are not in a position to do so.

—as Sir Henry Parkes calls his coalition party—will be much more formidable. One thing is certain, that should the land tax become law before the tariff questions are disposed of, the labour party would be free to vote with Sir Henry Parkes, and might then obtain direct compliance to the Government, as has been the case with Sir Henry Parkes, and the Government would permit Sir Henry Parkes to secure such an advantage. The weekly meeting of the Opposition will be held to-day, when the situation will no doubt again come under review, and arrangements be completed for following Sir Henry Parkes in his attack on the Government. The labour party also meets to-day, but it is unlikely that they will be able to do anything.

Mr. CURRISH: Yesterday, speaking to a reporter about a tone implying a wish to be relieved from Ministerial care, "I have no love," he said, "for the work of this office. It is so heavy and it interferes very seriously with my private business; but I have just succeeded in passing a bill. And that is the only satisfaction I will find in great personal good to the country, and much depends on the administration of that Act. An enemy in this office could work the Act to do mischief and to discredit it. A friend can work it to the enormous

benefit of thousands of people, and increase of the whole colony. Of course, at a critical time in the state, the great measure of a high official is to get the best of the people. I feel special interest in the administration of the department. That is the only thing that would give me a desire to retain office."

"Do you think the Government will win?"

"I think we will win easily; but at the same time I believe we are in for a great deal of worry. Nobody likes worry, and I don't think it will do the country any good for the Government to be worried."

"Have you counted noses at all?"

"I have done nothing more than take a broad look at the parties. The protectionist party can go only one way—against the Government. Sir Horace Parkes's party is an unknown quantity, and the sooner it is a known quantity the better. As long as it is in the visionary state it is a bogey, and must be used to frighten people. I have seen the Government and the protectionist figures in the division line, and you know what they have to reckon with. It will be better for all when the strength of parties is known. As for the labour party, it is pledged to a land tax. That is the first plank in its platform, and I think that getting from the Government. I don't know

Now it appears to be just from the process of federalist alliance that the Dibs have been formed. But whatever way the vote of course goes, there will be some ugly questions to be answered whenever the next election comes, for even if the Dibs are elected, the next few days that will not be easily forgotten by the electors."

"Then, do you anticipate an early dissolution? Has the Government the right to a dissolution?"

"No. The right to a dissolution is a thing that belongs to the House by the very nature of its constitution. No Ministry ever yet had such a right."

I hope never will. What this Ministry has, and what every Ministry has, is the right to tender advice to the representative of Royalty. It has the right to refuse to do so; it has the right to do so—certainly in England;—the advice of a Ministry on such a matter as that is never ignored. And their has been no precedent in recent years in Australia where the advice of a Ministry has been ignored. A Governor who sets himself up to act in opposition to the advice of his responsible advisers is regard to such a question as an appointment to the throne would be quite outside his technical powers, but it is very questionable whether any Governor would be found to go against

His Ministers on such a question. It ought to be clearly understood that the present Ministry has never claimed that it had the right to dissolve, but it certainly does assert that it has the right to recommend dissolution. It is a precedent shown that such a recommendation is invariably followed."

"What do you think of the attitude of Sir Henry Parkes?"

"Well, I am more than surprised at it. I have never seen a more personal regard for Sir Henry Parkes than I have seen in any other man. He has always been extremely friendly to me, and very kind, and in many respects, I have a very strong

admiration for him, arising chiefly from his consistency in advocating the freest trade and good honest government. Having always regarded him as a staunch opponent of the restrictionists, I am not only surprised, but very much pained to find that he has now thrown himself into the arms of those who will use him as a tool—strong man as he is—and throw him away as soon as they have done with him. There is nothing in common between Sir Henry Parkes and the protectionists. Members of that party have spoken to me, even within the last month, in the most bitter terms of personal feeling against Sir Henry.

Even if he succeeded in ousting the Government, the situation would be utterly impossible for him, for the bulk of the free-traders and protectionists would sit in opposition. If he succeeds, the country will suffer, and the nation will be divided. Mr. Crick will surely say he will accept support from anyone. How can he accept support from Mr. Crick, who has declared himself opposed to federation of any kind; or from Sir George Dobbie, who used to delight in throwing bombshells into the Federation Convention. Sir

Henry James wants to "march to the accomplishment of Australia unity," and yet he allies himself with the "Federalists," Sir George Duff Assheton and Mr. Crick—who, no one will deny, are the strong men of the Opposition."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—For some time past there has been a gradual and almost imperceptible change in the political parties in Parliament. First of all, the two distinct parties were free traders and protectionists—every man of the house belonged to one side or the other. Then a third party appeared on the scene, called themselves the "Unionists," and were the

democratic that they were unable to combine with either of the first-named parties. At the last election, however, Mr. Reid came into power, and he immediately gave forth to the colony that he intended to go in for more progressive and democratic legislation than either of his predecessors in office had done. We were so glad that he acted so thoroughly in the spirit of his pledges and his legislation, that we saw a democratic character as to cause the former labour party to practically unite with him. On looking back in this manner, we find a very good reason why Sir Henry Parkes has changed sides in the House. Mr. Reid has, as far as possible, voted with the free-

trance party, but it is a conservative, albeit a conservative of the second course; for it is at last becoming a well-known fact that liberalism or progress and freetrade are allied that it is difficult for any man holding conservative views to fight along on the side of freetrade. This is just how Sir Henry Parkes is now situated. He is a freetrader, or, more truly, perhaps, a fair-trader, and a member of the freetrade party in the House holds such progressive ideas that he, Sir Henry Parkes, with his conservative views, is compelled to change sides and fight with Dibbs, Ree, and Co., who are also conservatives. He takes this course still more kindly since he has a grudge against

Mr. Kent, had cannot write you from a personal point of view, looking upon him as his leader. The fact of his having been elected to the House of Representatives will have the effect of causing the course he assumes to be the course of the whole House. The tariff, the trade and protection to be dropped after the present tariff fight in the House, and in future the political crisis will chiefly be liberalization, or, as it is better known in these colonies, democracy and progress vs. conservatism. Meanwhile federation once more sinks into oblivion, and no party or party only be the victor, whose cause is nearly or the other are at stake for a battle-race. At the same time, the tariff can hardly expect to do much for it with his present company. I am, &c.,

CUD-RE

PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

COWRA, Monday.

The following, which travelled here by special routes, were despatched by train as under:—1 cattle wagon, J. Grant owner, to J. C. Young, Flemington; 4 trucks fat sheep, J. Paisley owner, to Maiden Brothers, Darling Harbour; 3 bullocks,

sheep, P. Case owner, to Hill, Clark, and Co.; 2
trucks sheep, Alfred Brothers owners, loaded at
Holmwood, to J. Leeds, Flemington; 1 truck
horses, Cowra to Nevertire, M. Doyle owner; 2
trucks sheep, Alfred Brothers, of Milton, owners,
to J. Leeds, Flemington; 1 truck sheep, River-
view to Flemington, J. Male owner; 2 trucks
sheep, from Cowra agents, to Hampton, Jones,
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